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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

IT IS INTERESTING to read in the last half-yearly report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the following arguments advanced by it against the imposition of the import duty on long-stapled cotton:

"The Committee presume that it is not the wish of Government to get more out of the import duty than they are now receiving. If this be so, then there can be little fear of "evil" arising from cotton manufacturing here, as the expanding requirements of the country are likely to absorb the increasing domestic production without lessening the quantity that will need to be imported. The growth of the manufacture must necessarily be slow, while the steadily improving communications all over the country are stimulating the consumption of cotton goods to a very remarkable extent, as is shown by statistics for the last 8 years. But even should the extentions be rapid, it surely cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to the Government of India, more especially as, in helping to restore he balance of trade, the saving in exchange which would follow thereon would more than counterbalance any loss of revenue.

Apart from the foregoing considerations there is another and still more important one, to which the Committee beg to draw attention. With the events of last year so fresh in their memory, they need hardly point out to His Excellency the extraordinary pressure of the population upon the soil, and the absolute dependence upon the weather and crops of almost the entire population of India. The famine of 1873-74, although confined to a comparatively small area, cost the State six millions sterling. In so large a country as India a repetition of similar visitations in some quarter or other must be of almost constant recurrence, and, unless some steps are taken to remove the root of the evil, must result in a heavy charge on the public revenues. The Committee submit that the introduction of manufacturing industries would tend largely to relieve the existing pressure upon the soil, and render the population far more independent of Government aid than they can ever become as long as they depend upon agriculture, and agriculture alone, for their subsistence."

The Chamber is of course no advocate of "protection," and its arguments therefore derive the greater force.

IT IS STATED that the total receipts from tolls collected on the Hooghly Bridge amounted for last year to Rs. 94,771. The contribution from the East India Railway from the 1st January to 30th April amounted to Rs. 75,879-1-6. The time has now come for Government to revise the tolls. As our Catholic contemporary says, the bridge tolls for conveyances of all sorts and for carts are almost prohibitive for ordinary traffic. It is a daily occurrence to see gentlemen drive up to the bridge, leave their conveyances, and walk across; the tolls for private conveyances, varying from 10 to 12 annas—a sum almost sufficient to pay for the hire of a conveyance. From enquiries made some time back we learn that bridge receipts from all other sources, on an average, were equivalent to those from foot passengers.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW makes the following remarks on Freemasonry:

"Whatever may be thought of Freemasonry generally, there can be no doubt than the British Lodges have lately placed themselves in an entirely false position by allowing themselves to be indentified by secret societies on the Continent, which, under a similar title, pursue objects of a very different kind from those of our simple and innocent-minded countrymen. The Bishop of Orleans, who has just published a fierce denunciation of Freemasonry, has no difficulty in showing that in France, Italy, and elsewhere the Freemasons are constantly found associated with atheistic and revolutionary principles; and that in fact, the very name has acquired a proverbial significance in that sense; and English Freemasons who extend to them what is called the hand of fellowship, must of course expect to be credited with similar designs. That this is not so perfectly well known here, but it is not well known abroad, and our countrymen have herefore very foolishly gone out of their way to discredit their order. At the same time, however, all Freemasons are equally obnoxious to the Roman Catholic Church, on other grounds, inasmuch as the secrecy of their proceedings is a repudiation of its own pretensions to supreme authority. From their own point of view Roman Catholic Prelates are perfectly reasonable and consistent in this opposition to Freemasonry, even in its most innocent form, just as they are in condemning every other organization which does not submit to them without any reserve."

THE LEADING vernacular papers of Bombay thus express themselves regarding Lord Northbrook's resignation:

"Considering all the facts of the case, it seems clear that Lord Northbrook does not resign the Viceroyalty from any motives of chagrin or dissatisfaction with the higher authorities. The act is voluntary, and India must unfeignedly regret the loss of so large-hearted and able a ruler as His Lordship has proved himself to be.—*Jam i-Jamshed.*

As the *Times of India* truly remarks, Lord Northbrook's resignation cannot be regarded as anything short of a national loss. The title of Earl is no adequate recompense for such distinguished services as have been rendered by the retiring Viceroy to this country. *Rust Goftar.*

WE GATHER the following facts regarding the *Eucalyptus Globulus* from the *Indian Agriculturist* of the 1st current:

"We owe the discovery of the tree and its hygienic and medicinal properties to M. Ramel, the indefatigable traveller and naturalist; indigenous to Australia, it has been successfully cultivated by him in Algeria. The tree is of marvellous rapid growth, and is one of the largest forest trees in the world. A seed, M. Planchon says, was sown in January near Algiers; the seedling was planted out on the 5th March; on the 4th May, or two months after, its height was over 13 feet. A plank, 176 feet long, was to have been sent to the London exhibition of 1862, but no ship would undertake to carry such an unwieldy burden,—a plank measuring 75 by 11½ feet was sent in lieu.

At the Cape of Good Hope, in Cadiz, Seville, Valencia, Barcelona, Corsica, Senegal and Algeria unhealthy swamps have been completely reclaimed by plantations of this tree. The banks of lake Fezara in the last-named colony, which were formerly the stronghold of the most malignant fevers, have now been rendered perfectly healthy. In regions where large forests exist paludal fevers are unknown. In Valencia it is popularly known as the "fever tree," and in one instance a guard had to be placed over it to prevent the leaves from being stolen.

The Academy of Medicine in Paris and the most distinguished practitioners on the continent admit the curative properties ascribed to the plant; the ailments in which this newly discovered remedy has been successfully tried are—Consumption, asthma, rheumatism, affections of the bronchial tubes and larynx, etcetera. It is used in the shape of pills, powders, and ointment, wine, syrup, pectoral bonbons, cigars—a tisane of leaves taken from young trees has effected in fever an immediate cure where quinine has been of no avail.

We are sorry to see it stated that the *Eucalyptus* will not grow in Lower Bengal.

A CONTEMPORARY states that a firm of hair dressers, established not a hundred miles from Bombay, have contracted for the sole right of purchase of the hair shaved from the crowns of pilgrims, who at the various *melas* on the banks of the Ganges undergo on sacred days and holidays a very close cropping indeed. The enterprising contractors utilise the "wool" in the manufacture of ladies' head dresses and chignons, and we understand that the venture is a very lucrative one.

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

THOSE who complain of the streets of Calcutta during the rains will find some solace in the following description of the condition of the streets of the metropolis of the British Empire given by a London Correspondent:

"Now, just fancy a young gentleman having to turn up his trowsers above the knee and wade through our much beloved streets of London, as if he were at least a celebrated swimmer like Captain Webb, and not afraid of the waters closing over him. Such is the present state of our thoroughfares. Those who are not lucky enough to find the necessary money to travel either by bus or hansom must have a most terrible time of it. I took a hansom yesterday to my dwelling-place, and got splashed literally "up to the eyes." Those lotus-eating persons who write themselves as authorities of the several parishes, generally travel in their closed broughams and know nothing of the misery of us "single" muddy unfortunates who cant ride in such fearful chariots. I believe that very ancient tourist, who said that any one entering Athens for the first time would scarcely recognise the noble city when he viewed its dirty muddy streets, was thinking of London when he wrote. If one were to place a stranger who had been told as to the beauties of our city, in the streets, he would call his instructor some very wicked names. From Pall Mall to Temple Bar, from thence to Southwark, all is mud, and an enthusiast of London's beauty would immediately throw over his doctrine were he to see her now. The soil seems very favorable to artificial lakes and ponds, and were an Italian to make any "odious comparisons" he would certainly say that London is a kind of muddy Venice. Cab fares have risen, and small rafts will soon be *au fait*, while as to walking, it is a moral impossibility. Such is life. At one time we are as happy as the day is long, rejoicing in our clean boots; at another we are weeping at our soiled clothes and wondering if it would be policy to build a raft to float over the mud.

Is this the result of the drainage system in London?

WE HAVE before us the last annual report of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The Court as the reader is aware is not only self-supporting but leaves a large surplus of revenue. The financial result of the year has been that, against a net amount credited to Government in the cash account of Rs. 2,04,575, there was a total expenditure of Rs. 1,71,254, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,321 to be credited to the general revenues. In future years there will be a further annual saving of nearly Rs. 15,000, representing the rent paid for the old Court house.

RAI NARAIN CHUNDER CHOWDHRY, a zemindar of Dinagepore, being anxious to commemorate the royal visit to Bengal, in such a manner as to benefit the poorer classes of Chooramun and its neighbourhood, has expressed his intention of opening a charitable dispensary at a monthly expenditure of Rs. 300.

THE FOLLOWING editorial amenity finds expression in the *Times of India*:

"The editor of *Statesman*, who shouts on the housetops that he does not believe in everlasting torment, and knows that whatever he may say or write he will never be condemned to it thinks it will reconcile his readers to that heresay if he asserts that the editor of this paper "boasts of his emancipation from *all* the truth of Christianity." The assertion is untrue and libellous, but we must not be hard upon an ex-missionary scattering aspersions on those who do not share his views as to the proper sphere of action of the body. But if we were to permit ourselves the luxury of making a public profession of our private belief, we would begin by stating that we do most firmly believe in the reality of future punishment, and that Mr. Robert Knight, if he continues to write idle calumnies in slipshod English, will have to endure it."

Not bad.

THE FOLLOWING comparative table gives the number of institutions in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the past two years:

VALUE OF SUITS.				In 1873-74.	In 1874-75.
Under rupees	5	...	...	7,717	8,287
"	10	...	...	6,906	6,946
"	20	...	...	7,462	7,316
"	50	...	...	6,499	6,514
"	100	...	...	2,703	2,693
"	200	...	...	1,652	1,560
"	300	...	...	612	613
"	400	...	...	335	331
"	500	...	...	190	214
"	600	...	...	172	151
"	700	...	...	98	110
"	800	...	...	88	3
"	900	...	...	6	8
"	1,000	...	...	61	71
Above rupees	1,000	...	...	27	366
			Total	34,581	35,983

The amount in litigation was Rs. 15,70,142-10-7; Rs. 3,39,380-0-2 were paid into Court, and Rs. 3,39,504-9-6 were paid out of Court.

THE "BRUTALISED SYREN" has accomplished his purpose. Professor Tyndall, who has so long been trying to invent a noise horrible enough to warn mariners off dangerous rocks, has at last found what he wanted. With the aid of Mr. Douglas, of Trinity House, he has invented a trumpet whose blast is strong enough to carry a man's head away if he got too near its mouth, and whose sound is warranted to be heard through fog and against wind at the distance of six miles over the sea. The trumpet contains within it a revolving cylinder, perforated with slits, and intended to make 24,000 revolutions per minute. These slits in the cylinder divide the sound into pulsations, thus adding to its power. It is intended that a high note shall be blown by ships and a low note from dangerous rocks in time of fog.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

IT IS WHISPERED about, says the *Madras Times*, that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham has come out to Madras with rather mistaken notions as to what the relations between himself and his Executive Council are. He is reported to regard that body rather as consultative than executive, and to find it difficult to understand that a Governor may be overruled in his own Council. A little friction of this kind may be healthy.

IS IT COME to this? Mr. E. Nash, Barrister-at-law and Pleader of the Sind Courts, has been appointed Town Magistrate at Sukker on a salary of Rs. 150 per month!

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION states that Sirdar Ibrahim Khan, one of the sons of the Amir of Cabul, and the present Hakim of Cabul, has been imprisoned on suspicion of being one of the gang of men who were discovered digging an under-ground way to release Yakub Khan.

WE MAKE the following extract, from a letter addressed to the *Statesman* by Mr. Woeikoff the Russian Geographer:

"I have seen, as to architecture, the most beautiful buildings, probably in the world; and owing to the Rajpootana Railway I could visit some places, which are not yet included in the ordinary curriculum of tourists in India, as Jeypore and Ajmere. The old capital of Jeypore, Amber, seems to me inferior or to nothing in India in beauty and interest, except the Taj, and perhaps the group of buildings surrounding the Kootub in old Delhi. I regret only that the short time I was in Amber, the manner in which it was shown to me, and my ignorance of the language of the country, prevented me from seeing as much as I would have liked."

WE HAVE received the following letter for publication:

"We each of us subscribe to a copy of the *Royal Tourist* but have not both of us received the last *six* issues of that journal. And the earlier issues that had been received came to hand generally *too late* by 2 or 3 days or even more. This is evidently the result of culpable mismanagement somewhere. The blame certainly lies either with the management of the *Tourist* or the postal Department. But the probabilities appear to fix

it to the former. For the delay in the receipt of the earlier issues of the *Tourist* was, as ascertained from Post Office stamps on the covers not due to the Postal Department at all. Then again the non-receipt of the last six issues cannot be ascribed to postal bungling,—for a mistake in directing a packet addressed to a certain party is not likely to be repeated continuously for half a dozen times and that too simultaneously in the case of the same two individuals residing at one and the same place. We have, moreover, good grounds to believe that these issues have not reached the Post Office of this place at all. We shall feel highly obliged by your giving this a corner in your paper and drawing to it the attention of the parties concerned."

TWO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE TOURIST.

18th January 1876; *Mundlessur.*

AFTER thirty years' residence in England, and twenty-five years' work at Oxford, Professor Max Muller is about to sever his connection with the University. He began his career at Oxford as a Deputy Professor, was next appointed to the Chair of Modern Languages and Literature, and finally to that of Philology. In addition to his professorial duties, he to quote his own words has "had to print at the University Press what would amount to a volume of about 600 pages 8vo. of pure Sanskrit in every one of the last twenty-five years." He has splendidly earned his rest.

THE RUSSIAN *Invalide* states that the tribe of the Matschintsens in the district of Zarefschan, who are subject to Russia, have risen in insurrection at the instigation of emissaries from Khokand. The revolt has however been summarily suppressed.

LORD SALISBURY has decided that the Bengal Bank Agency of Bombay shall remain.

THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

A HINDU OF THE OLD SCHOOL wishes to know what progress has been made in the Privy Council appeal about the Great Unchastity Case. He will be good enough to apply to Babu Prannath Pundit, Secretary to the Appeal Committee, for information.

OUR ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"You will be very sorry to hear the death of Captain John Butler, the worthy Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills, from a wound received, while on duty, at the hands of a Naga foe. This sad event will create a vacancy in the Deputy Commissioners' grade in this province and I hope the claims of Mr. A. C. Campbell the able Assistant Commissioner of Dhubri will not be overlooked. His intimate knowledge of the people and the resources of the country combined with a thorough mastery and faithful performance of his duties—not to mention of his deserved popularity—will doubtless make him the best District officer that Assam may boast of."

SIR JAMES HOGG has been elected Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, London, and his salary increased from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year.

THE COSTUMES OF THE CHIEFS presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at Kandy are described as follows: "Their costumes were most gorgeous and peculiar; seventy-two yards of muslin round the waist, jackets of gold and silver, and flat topped hats, Scotch bonnet shape, embroidered with gold, silver and jewels. Their wives were in white and red, with immense gold necklaces. The leading Chiefs were presented with a medal and ring."

PROFESSOR AGGASSIZ of America tries manfully to uphold the dignity of man's origin. The animal kingdom is divided into groups, and "every great typical division is built on a given plan." Every order of animal proceeds from an egg-origin, but the egg which produces one group of animals never produces another. "Each is so precisely and exactly limited to its own, as not to allow possibility of man growing by any process of development or evolution from the egg-shell which produces an ape, a bird, or anything else." "The fixedness and intricacy of the processes by which types are preserved, will hardly allow us to believe that they have ever differed essentially from what they now are." The *Anda* or egg-theory was patronized by the Hindus from times of which the memory runneth not.

THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLE OPINION appears in an article on Theism in the last *Westminster Review*

"The religion of the future is in our midst already, working like potent yeast in the mind of the people. It is in our midst to-day with signs and wonders, uprising like a swollen tide, and scorning the barriers of Nature's laws. Yet however irresistible its effects, they are not declared on the surface. It comes veiling its destined splendours, beneath an exterior that invites contempt. Hidden from the prudent, its truths are revealed to babes. Once more the weak will confound the mighty, the foolish the wise, and base things and things despised, it may be even things that are not, bring to nought things that are; for it seems certain that, whether truly or whether falsely, Spiritualism will re-establish, on what professes to be ground of positive evidence, the fading belief in a future life—not such a future as is dear to the reigning theology, but a future developed from the present, a continuation under improved conditions of the scheme of things around us. Further than this, it is impossible to predict the precise development which Spiritualism may take in the future, just as it would have been impossible at the birth of Christianity to have predicted its actual subsequent development; but from the unexampled power possessed by this new religious force of fusing with other creeds, it seems likely in the end to bring about a greater uniformity of belief than has ever yet been known."

So the end of the *Westminster Reviewers*, as the *Statesman* puts it, is the devout acceptance of *spirit-rapping*, as the coming solution of all their philosophic doubts and other men's creeds.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT has, it is stated, offered Mr. Max Muller a professorship in the University of Vienna, with free choice of subjects for his lectures.

FRIDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL in Council has exempted from customs duties all China clay, and drugs, chemicals, ochre and rosin, imported into India by paper manufacturers, and shown, to the satisfaction of the chief customs authority, to be intended solely for use in the manufacture of paper.

A RUSSIAN CAPITALIST has advanced 25,000 roubles towards the cost of an expedition to investigate the character of Behring's Sea and some other northern seas contiguous to Russia, and to determine how far a line of trade communication may be established between them.

THE THREE MORNING PAPERS join in exhorting the European community to support the Zoological Gardens. We are sorry to see that the days of the princely liberality of the European merchants of Calcutta have passed away.

THE BOMBAY papers publish the following telegram:

"Calcutta, Jan. 13. It is rumoured in well informed circles that the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill will not have the Viceroys' sanction in its present form."

We hope this is true.

MR. SADASHIV VISHVANATH DHURANDHAR LL. B. having passed the Barrister's examination has been sworn in as an advocate of the High Court. For the rule conceding to Native vakils of Bombay the privilege of being enrolled as Barristers without going to England Sir Richard Couch's connection with India will be always cherished in grateful remembrance.

WE PUBLISH in another column a telegram to the effect that the Prince of Wales visited the jail at Lahore and released thirty prisoners, among them two Europeans for forgery and one native murderer, who has already been confined for sixteen years. Poor Ameer Khan and Nobin!

THE PIONEER has the following regarding the fusion of the two movements made in Calcutta for the cultivation of Science:

"Sir Richard Temple believed that the programmes of the respective bodies did not differ in any essential respect; but Baboo Saurin Chundra Mookerjee explained that the other association, of which he is a member, means to start a "technical university like the one which exists in Switzerland," and not one for the purely theoretical teaching of science. But unless the League means to content itself with a mere workshop, it must also teach theoretically. Sir Richard Temple is right, and the Leaguers are wrong. They would accomplish far more good by joining in a common partnership than by starting an independent concern of their own.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT objects to the laying down of the Tramway near the Court House. The Chief Justice says that the noise of the tramway cars while passing would be a serious inconvenience to the carrying on of business in the High Court, and therefore he and his colleagues would undoubtedly object to the laying of the lines.

SATURDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA says, "the opinion that contemplated alterations in the tariff are the real reason of Lord Northbrook's abdication, seems to be gaining ground in spite of contradiction." The *Statesman* writes:

"It is asserted in what should be well informed quarters that Lord Northbrook's resignation is the result of Sir Louis Mallet's mission; and that Sir Louis has really come to India (as the late Mr. Wilson did), with an income-tax in his pocket. The Viceroy absolutely refuses to be the instrument of re-imposing the tax. If this is really so, Lord Northbrook will leave India with an amount of popular favor that will give him a statue on the Maidan. And it will be no mean inscription to write upon the monument that he was the first Viceroy, indeed the first statesman, that ever encountered famine in the right spirit, and that he resigned office rather than reimpose upon the people a tax that he knew to be hateful to them. If is positively asserted, that Sir Louis Mallet's mission is to abolish the import duties upon cotton goods, and to set up an income-tax in their room."

Our contemporary does not believe the rumour. He may or may not do so, but that is the general impression, and when the papers on the subject are published, if they are ever published, it will, we dare say, be found that the public instinct was not wrong.

WE AGREE with the *Friend of India* that all fear of another season of scarcity in Behar is now happily at an end. The spring crops would have been all the better for more rain than they have received, but present appearances are much more favourable than any one, two months ago, would have thought possible, and the out-turn will probably average from six to eight annas over the district generally. In some localities it may be less, but they can be supplied from places which have been more fortunate. Prices are either stationary or falling, and none of the officials on the spot apprehend a repetition of the distress of last year.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Babu Chunderkant Mookerjea proposes to establish a charitable dispensary at Jonye for the benefit of the poor, and is willing to bear one-third of the cost. We hope all parties at Jonye will combine, and promote this useful and benevolent undertaking instead of quarrelling for the establishment of a municipality.

WE ARE SINCERELY sorry to learn that Babu Bamdeb Mookerjea takes leave for two months in consequence of a sad domestic affliction. We hear that Babu Brohmonath Mullick will be appointed to officiate for him. Babu Brohmonath deserves this encouragement.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS makes the following remarks on the judgment of the High Court in the Ayah's case against Mr. Field:

"There is perhaps no institution introduced by us into this country, for which the people ought to have greater respect and admiration than our system of administering justice; and although in this respect we have to a great extent succeeded in making the people believe that our judicial tribunals are, on the whole, the best and the purest the have ever had, there is still, we fear, an uncomfortable feeling among the people at large, that in cases in which the Government or its officials are concerned, it is not always so easy to obtain justice in the Mofussil as in ordinary cases. The existence of such a feeling is greatly to be deplored, for it is not only necessary that justice should be done, but it is equally important, if not more so, that it should be *believed* that justice is done. And therefore, we think that whenever a case like the present comes to light, the Government, instead of lending its support to its own subordinates or trying to shield them, ought, in the interests of public justice, to take serious notice of their conduct, if it wishes the people to have any confidence in the independence and impartiality of our judicial officers. Mr. Field has been known for some years past as one of the ablest judicial officers in Bengal; regarding his public career as a judge, what the public has hitherto known has been to credit; and it is, therefore, all the more surprising that a gentleman in his position should have done anything which might be even construed into an attempt to influence another judicial officer. The High Court has come to the conclusion that Mr. Field, well knowing that the Howrah Court had no jurisdiction to entertain his charge, induced the Magistrate to do so."

"The Court says nothing in its judgment about the Magistrate who allowed himself to be misled in this way, but its remarks on Mr. Field must, by implication, affect that officer also. And Mr. Grant's conduct seems to us as inexplicable as that of Mr. Field. Either both these officers were wholly unable to construe an ordinary section of the law, or they both "distorted the law to meet the facts." The former supposition leads to the inference that even the best of our Mofussil Judicial officers are simply incompetent to do their duty, an inference which we should be very reluctant to draw; the latter hypothesis which has been adopted by the High Court makes the matter a very serious one. If the law may be "distorted" in this way within a stone's throw of the High Court, what may not be done by officers of a similar stamp in districts far removed from the metropolis. We are much afraid that it is not altogether unusual in the Mofussil for *hakims* to receive hints, if not actual instructions from their superior officers, as to the way in which they are expected to decide certain cases; and the simplicity with which Mr. Grant assured the Chief Justice that he saw nothing unusual in Mr. Field laying down the law to him, goes far to show that such is frequently the case. Those who have any experience of the administration of criminal justice in the Mofussil are aware that it is not uncommon for a Magistrate of the District to make over a particular case to such a subordinate as would be likely to decide in the manner in which the Magistrate wished it to be decided; and although *prima facie* there may be nothing objectionable in the Magistrate selecting an officer who, in his opinion, is competent to do justice, yet having regard to the relationship which exists between a district officer and his subordinate, any expression of opinion on the part of the former regarding the merits of a cause must, in the majority of cases, be quite sufficient to influence the verdict. We are afraid that, if a District Magistrate like Mr. Grant may be implicitly guided by the direction given by a District Judge in his private capacity, there are not many native Deputy Magistrates in the Mofussil who would have the courage to think for themselves in opposition to the views of their superiors.

There is much in the above with which we entirely concur.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 17th January.—Understanding arrived at with reference to the Austrian Scheme for Turkish Reforms. The Great Powers will singly make verbal friendly representations to the Porte.

16th.—A Cabinnet Council will be held on the 18th instant to consider Count Andrassy's scheme of reforms for Turkey. The *Times* urges complete adhesion to Andrassy's scheme, which France and Italy have already agreed to support. Experiments have been ordered at Woolwich to discover the best mechanical means of puddling Indian iron ore, and casting it into pigs in furnaces supplied entirely by Indian coal. There is a rumour afloat in the city to-day that English capitalists are negotiating the purchase of the Egyptian railway.

19th.—The cabinet council yesterday resolved to give general support to Andrassy's note, all questions of detail were reserved for farther consideration. The *Gazette* announces Pope Hennesy appointed Governor of Barbados. Earl Lyttons has arrived at London from Lisbon.

Penang, 18th January.—Nothing of much importance has occured lately. The troops still occupy Qualah Kangsah. Bodies of hostile Malays are going about. It is rumoured that there will probably be a fresh attack at Kotha Lama. Home orders are awaited. The Governor has gone to Malacca and Singapore.

21st—The left bank of the village of Kotha Lama was attacked by artillery rockets from the right bank. The Malays fled. Our troops destroyed the village. No British casualties.

Constantinople, 19th January—The Turks sustained a severe defeat near Trabenje in an engagement with the insurgents, 300 were killed and many wounded.

A correspondent from Raghubpore takes a doleful view of the coming prospects of the people of Durbhanga, Sitamaree and Madhoobunee, and suggests early adoption of remedial measures. He suggests that for the benefit of the people generally advances should be made to mahajuns on condition of their

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selling grain at a fixed reduced rate, and for the helpless poor especially the opening of new canal works, which will give them ample employment. He wishes further that particular care might be taken to keep off thieves and other professional or trained beggars from availing themselves of the benefit of the relief measures. For our part we do not think that any special measures are called for. We admit that there have been short scrops in some parts of the province of Behar, but the deficiency will be counterbalanced by the plenty of other places from which imports will flow in abundance. The operations of the tradesmen and merchants will, we make no doubt, adjust all shortcomings of the harvest. At all events the official reports which are based on authentic facts furnished by officers well conversant with the state of the districts ought to allay all fears of an approaching scarcity.

WE have been favored by the Government of Bengal with the correspondence relating to the projected plan of carrying out execution of capital sentences in Calcutta in partial seclusion. From these it appears that the plan has the cordial approval of the Government of India and that necessary arrangements are being made for giving effect to it. A set of rules has been framed by the Inspector General of Prisons approved with slight modifications by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to ensure sufficient evidence of the sentences being actually carried out, and the Public Works Department has been instructed to prepare an enclosure for the place of execution within the walls of the Presidency Jail. We may add that the rules referred to above are based on similar rules framed for the North Western Provinces. The important provisions of the rules are that not more than 100 respectable male adults are to be admitted within the jail to witness the execution at day-break of the day of execution, also all press reporters and male relatives of the prisoner above the age of sixteen. Amongst the official visitors required to attend the execution and witness its being carried out are the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, the Superintendent of the Prison, the medical officer and Jailor and such other jail subordinates as may be required by the Superintendent.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report of the Administration of Bengal for 1874-75. 2. Report on Public Instruction in British Burmah for 1874-75. 3. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of September 1875-76. 4. Vanilla, its cultivation in India. By J. E. O'Connor. Revised Edition. 5. Journal of the National Indian Association in aid of Social Progress in India for December 1875 and January 1876. 6. Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay and collection of Time Tables &c., January 1876. 7. *Mookerjee's Magazine* Nos. XXX and XXXI July and August 1875. 8. Rules for the Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Bankoora in February 1876. 9. Radha Tuntrum with a Sanskrit commentary and a Bengali translation published by Kamakhya Nath Mookerjee. 10. Bengali Grammar. By Ramprasanna Vidyaratna. 11. Promoda Kanan, a Poem in Bengali, by Gourikant Burma. 12. Charooshila Natak, a drama in Bengali. 13. Mohinimohun Kabya, a Poem in Bengali, by Issan Chunder Chatterjee. 14. Unnoobikhan or the Microscope, a Monthly Journal in Bengali Vol. I No. 4. 15 Bharut Sramajibi or the Indian Workman Vol. II No. 19. 16 Gymnastic Education in Bengali, Part II by Shama Churn Ghose, Teacher of Gymnastics at the Hooghly College. 17. Bhikarini, a Monthly Journal in Bengali Vol. I No. 3. 18. Banga Mohila, a Monthly Journal in Bengali Vol. I. No. 9. 19. The Position of Turkey in relation to British interests in India, a paper by the Rev. J. Long. 20. Report on the administration of the land revenue in Assam.

DR. RUSSEL thus telegraphs to the *Times* the following brief account of the Belgatchia *fete* to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

Calcutta, Dec. 29.—The Prince of Wales last night attended an entertainment given in his honour by the leading natives of Calcutta. The gardens in which the *fete* was held were profusely decorated, and the scene was altogether brilliant and pleasing. There were Nautch, dances and other native performances, terminating with a grand display of fireworks. His Royal Highness left the gardens at 2 o'clock this morning.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter giving an account of the Native *fete* to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore. We are sorry that we have received it too late for publication in this issue.

WE OBSERVE in the *Calcutta Gazette* the names of several members of the Subordinate Executive service, who have received promotion. We are sorry to notice that the claims of Babu Durgagutty Mookerjea, Personal Assistant to the Patna Commissioner, who worked so hard during the Famine of 1874, have been again overlooked. By the bye we see it stated that Mr. Metcalfe will be knighted for his exertions in connection with the Bankipore Reception of the Prince of Wales, but in this affair too Babu Durgagutty had the lion's of share of work done.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Sir Louis Mallet is suffering from bilious fever. We are gratified to hear that his conference with the Viceroy has made him change considerably his views on the subject of Indian taxation.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales before leaving Calcutta transmitted to the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah a medallion portrait of himself which he requested the Maharaja to accept and wear as a Souvenir of his visit to Bengal."

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1876.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S REVIEW OF BENGAL AFFAIRS.

THE PRESENT system of administration reports has one great advantage. In this country there is no Parliament, no Platform, no Mayor's Banquet, no Recess gathering, where our public men can unburthen their minds, where they can expound their policy and descant on their measures, where they can review the course of public affairs or discuss administrative or social problems. The official report, minute or resolution is the only vehicle for the expression of the opinion of the governors for the information of the governed. Hence it is our Government is called a Paragraph Government. Hitherto our rulers were content with correspondence between themselves, which seldom saw the light of publicity, but a change has come over the spirit of their dream since they have commenced to recognise something like public opinion in this country. They now feel that they are but public servants bound to render an account of their stewardship to those for whose benefit they exist and work. It is a healthy feeling, and if it be judiciously fostered, it is calculated to bring about a good understanding between the rulers and the ruled. It is not only important to have a connected history of the measures of the Government from year to year, but also to know what those guiding the destinies of the nation think of it in its different manifestations. Such expression of opinion serves a two-fold purpose; it unveils the mind of him, who is at the head of the Government, as well as qualifies the public mind for an intelligent discussion of public matters. In this new work Sir George Campbell surpassed all his predecessors. He had a vigorous and versatile mind and could forcibly put what he liked. His successor, though brought up in the same school, has been chastened by a longer Bengal experience and by the lessons which Sir George learnt not without great bitterness. The new Administration has commenced with a good understanding on both sides. We have before us Sir Richard Temple's report for the first twenty months of his administration in Bengal, and his essay we must do him the justice to say fully sustains the literary reputation of the author of the Punjab Reports. It is commonly said that it was Mr. Temple who wrote up the Punjab Administration of Sir John Lawrence, and though as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal Sir Richard is constrained to wield his grey goose quill with much more care and circumspection, still the polish which he knows how to give to a narration of facts is not thrown away in the report before us. It is a remarkably well written State paper, and if it takes a cheerful view of things, it is because Sir Richard has gone to work much more cheerfully than his predecessor. His cardinal policy seems to be to conciliate the people and get the work out of them in a pleasant way without putting up the backs of any body to use a vulgarism, whereas it was his predecessor's policy to do even the best things with the worst face possible. We only hope that Sir Richard will be able to carry out his programme in the spirit in which he has begun it.

We do not propose to give a review of Sir Richard Temple's administration. We believe the reader will feel more interested in what Sir Richard says in his report than what we may say of it. We will therefore give some of the most noteworthy extracts from the Minute. Sir Richard thus commences: "It may be said at the outset that, heartily concurring in the principles of the many improvements which have been introduced during recent years, especially during the incumbency of my immediate predecessor, I have steadily striven to carry out these measures to their legitimate conclusions. Bearing in mind that these are long-established provinces, with a settled system, I have indeavoured also to preserve all that is good in the older traditions of the country, and in the associations connected with its administrations in former times. Deeming it probable that speedy and extensive changes are not likely to be required, I have preferred to take up such measures as seemed to be called for either by the state of public opinion, or by the needs arising from the actual circumstances of the people. But knowing that we cannot afford to stand quiet without moving, and that stagnation generally ends in retrogression, I have watched everything with a view to its safe and gradual improvement, and have sought for the means of ensuring such progress as may be reasonably demanded." Sir Richard pays a well merited tribute of praise to his own Service and puts in a kind word for the advancement of its prospects. It is undeniable that the Bengal Civilians as a body are very able, but we believe they will themselves admit that the days of the old race of giants have passed away. The competitive system, of which we profess to be a staunch advocate, has we cannot deny a levelling tendency; the competitive man rises up to a certain point but not higher. This is to be regretted. In Bengal there has not been such a block in promotion in the Civil Service as in the North Western Provinces, but, says Sir Richard, "the intermediate ranks, of a standing in length of service, between seven and fourteen years, are not so fortunate: their average salaries being somewhat below their just expectations." He continues: "The practical lesson to be learnt is this, that if the Service is to be maintained in that prosperity and contentment which are essential to its efficiency, and essential, therefore, to the success of the administration, the proportion of young officers to be sent out from England year by year must be most carefully arranged, so that the proportion of junior to senior officers may not be exceeded. Constituted as the Service is, its welfare depends on its numbers being limited and kept comparatively small in relation to the number of well-paid appointments." This is a sound remark, and we submit that the time is fast approaching when in justice to the growing claims of the people only the topmost appointments should be reserved for the chosen few. It appears that in Bengal the appointment of natives to the Civil Service under the nomination system is for the present postponed. Sir R. Temple says: "The rules sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government for the admission of natives of tried merit to appointments heretofore reserved for the Covenanted Service have been published; but I have not yet acted on them, having been directed by the Government of India to await further instructions. On receipt of such instructions, I am ready to propose such action as may be necessary; and I trust that some native civil officers will be found who are worthy of the high confidence which such selection implies." It would seem from this extract that the Government intends to promote a few native "civil officers" to the Civil Service; we doubt, however, whether this would be in perfect accordance with the intentions of the Parliamentary statute. A remarkable fact has been recorded by Sir Richard Temple in respect of Native employ. He says: "The Uncovenanted Service consists of 1,714 officers receiving salaries of Rs. 100 per mensem, or £120 per annum, and upwards, of whom 7,90 are Europeans or East Indians and 924 Natives." These figures fully corroborate the statement we have so often made in these columns that though the children of the soil are held to have a preferential claim to the uncovenanted service, the proportion of Europeans or East Indians compared with the natives in that service receiving salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards per mensem is far greater relatively to their number among the population and their stake in the country. It will be seen that Sir Richard's figures do

not give the whole information on this point, we mean as to aggregate salaries received by 790 Europeans compared with the same received by 924 natives; the lion's share is enjoyed by the former, and yet it has been over and over said here as well as in England that the Natives have a preferential claim to appointments in the Uncovenanted Service.

Sir Richard Temple accepts his predecessor's policy to centralize authority in the district officer:

"In the civil administration, the most marked feature in recent years is the vivifying and strengthening of the functions and influences of the district officers, that is the Magistrate-Collectors. In Bengal, as elsewhere in India, these very important officers have always been potent for the promotion of good for the prevention of evil. The measure of uniting the offices of Magistrate and of Collector in the same person, which was adopted in these provinces in 1859, has produced considerable effect upon the executive administration. The policy has since been to make the Magistrate-Collector more and more responsible directly and indirectly for everything that concerns the welfare of the people in his district, mentally, morally, socially, and materially. To that policy I have steadfastly adhered, believing it to be the policy best suited on the whole to the wants and circumstances of the country, and most calculated to lead the people onwards in the paths of progress and enlightenment."

We do not quite concur in this view, for it has a tendency to circumscribe the liberty of the subject and repress the national growth. The greater the power is distributed, the greater the scope for freedom of thought both in the ruling body and ruled millions. The example of England is the best proof in support of our position. India is certainly not England, but it will never rise to that level, if the national energy and aspirations be repressed from a desire to make the executive authority strong. The remarks of Sir Richard Temple on the administration of the land are very interesting. We give the following extract from this chapter:

"If it be conceded that agrarian disputes extending over considerable tracts of country, relating to large numbers of land-owners and cultivators, beginning with riots and ending with serious litigation, constitute an evil, then the state of the rent-law is very unsatisfactory, as failing to give any power to the land revenue authorities—that is, the Collector and his officers—for the prevention of such disputes. Act VIII (B C.) of 1869 transferred the jurisdiction in all rent suits from the collectorate to the civil courts. Since that time the courts have decided a large number of rent suits, are reported to have done the work well, and in several respects have afforded satisfaction to those concerned. But however well qualified to decide rent suits of an ordinary kind, the civil courts cannot possibly be the best tribunals to decide these serious agrarian disputes. The subject-matter always relates to economic and agricultural questions, namely, the prices of produce, the progress of trade, especially the export trade, the expenses of cultivation, the just share of the ryot in the profits of the land, and the like. There is difficulty in proving or disproving contested allegations on these questions by such testimony as the courts must demand according to the rules of evidence. The civil procedure may, in cases where such large numbers are concerned, involve delays critically serious in the state of the public mind, which the Judge, bound by the procedure, may be powerless to prevent. These matters are indeed not suited for discussion in the law courts when the land-owners and cultivators are becoming angry on both sides. Manifestly the proper authorities to bring these urgent matters to a just and peaceful conclusion are the Collector and his officers. I have therefore submitted to the Government of India the draft of a law for enabling the Government, whenever agrarian disturbances are threatened, to empower the Collector to decide these disputes.

Meanwhile we are endeavouring, by the exertion of the influence which the executive authority possesses, and by an impartial observance of the just rights and expectations of both parties, zemindars and ryots, to prevent these agrarian disputes from breaking out, or to compose them if unhappily they begin to break out, as they must prove detrimental to all concerned in them, and must retard the progress of the country.

It is the fact that in some parts of Bengal, especially the eastern districts, the rent-paying powers of the land and the profits of the cultivation have much increased. The ryot is entitled to a large share in the benefit of this; the zemindar may also justly claim a share. The apportionment of the respective shares is the main cause of dispute."

With regard to extra cesses levied by the zemindars Sir Richard says:

"Some cesses were oppressive, and the levy of them is believed to have been stopped; certainly they have been reprobated by the Government and its officers. Other cesses, however, remain, which have the sanction of long prescription; and though not recoverable by law, do yet form virtually a part of the rent. By the custom of the country, and according to the ideas of the people, there is something convenient in having a portion of the rent demandable and payable in this shape. There are some cesses which the ryots hate, and these either have been, or ultimately will be, abandoned. There are many cesses which they like, so far as to prefer paying them to paying a similar amount as regular rent. To interfere with these, then, would be to cause complications unnecessarily; therefore such interference is avoided. It would, however, be very desirable that the zemindars and ryots should, by arrangement between themselves, compound for the cesses; that is, abolish the cesses and determine an equivalent in the form of regular rent. Such a composition would strengthen the relations between landlord and tenant, and close the door to possible complications.

The zemindars, on the other hand, appear to feel anxiety on the subject of their future rents, and they probably desire that some rules, more precise than those of the present rent-law, should be fixed by legislation for the determination of the rent demandable by the landlord. This difficult question has been, and still is, under my special consideration.

On the whole, the condition of the ryots is best in the eastern districts, tolerably fair in the central districts, but not so good in the western districts. In parts of Dinagepore, of Rungpore, of Chittagong, and in some other localities the social progress of the ryots is quite remarkable.

Again:

"On the other hand, there are influences of a higher kind at work among the zemindars. They see that the days of force and compulsion, direct or indirect, are passing away. Though they certainly regard themselves as something more than annuitants on the land, with fixed rents not to be enhanced as the profits of agriculture increase, and reasonably assert their right to a part of 'the unearned increment,' still they recognize the justice of allowing to the cultivator a good share in the increased produce of his toil, and the expediency of maintaining with their tenantry those friendly relations which ought to spring from community of interest in the soil. Though far from saying that they do anything like all that they ought, still they evince a growing disposition to help their tenantry in time of need. Such certainly is the inference to be drawn from the experience of the famine of 1874. In all parts of these provinces, signal instances of active and comprehensive benevolence and of munificent liberality for all sorts of useful objects on the part of zemindars frequently occur, which would be deemed honourable to the landlord class in any country. Much may be effected by the Government and its officers communicating with the zemindars in a kindly and friendly manner, and advising them what course to pursue and what to avoid. The zemindars generally declare their willingness to listen to advice thus proferred; and I believe, that they do so listen with sincerity and loyalty.

Regarding Indigo plantation there is now greater discontent in Behar than in Bengal. Sir Richard Temple says:

"Some years ago, in 1868-69, an outbreak of serious disputes was threatened, like those which occurred in Bengal in 1860. This was averted mainly by judicious concessions on the part of the planters. Even now, however, it cannot be said that discontent has ceased, for complaints are occasionally made; in individual estates serious disputes have arisen, and grave anxiety respecting the future is sometimes felt by those who pay regard to the ryots as well as by those who sympathize with the planters. In short, the hope of this great and valuable industry being peacefully and safely carried on in Behar rests upon the probability that the indigo planters, who are gentlemen of experience, will fairly weigh the progress of the prices of all other staples and the wages of labor, in comparison with the incidents of indigo-planting, and will then arrange such remuneration for the cultivators as may be justly demandable under the conditions of the time.

Sir Richard Temple's remarks on the Police have the merit of frankness. He writes:

"It was understood from the first that the organization of the police, as laid down by Act V of 1861, ought to be allowed a trial, extending over at least ten years. It has now, after a twelve years' trial, been found to be very far from being a failure, yet by no means so great a success as might have been expected. Though it has had a creditable share in the improved detection and repression of crime which has been obtained of late years in Bengal, it has failed to eradicate those grievous faults, such as corruption, fabrication of evidence, occasional maltreatment of prisoners, the constant receiving of petty gratifications, which used to be so gravely chargeable to the old police. Though it has not won thy confidence of the people, and is indeed often much complained of by them, still most of the thoughtful and well-informed natives regard it as a step in the right direction, and would regret any retrogressions from its principles."

Regarding the Native Bench and the bar Sir Richard Temple remarks:

"It is therefore, of the utmost consequence that the courts of first instance in the interior of the country should be presided over by native gentlemen who possess the confidence of their countrymen in respect both of probity and competency. Now, I have constantly inquired from all sorts of persons likely to know, European and native, official and non-official and the universal opinion attests the integrity and probity of the native Judges,—that is, the Subordinate Judges and the Moonsifs. This is to my mind a striking circumstance, and a cause for thankfulness, inasmuch as corruption used to be one of the traditional evils of India.

As to their competency, there is less unanimity of opinion. It is admitted that among those who were appointed before the establishment of the university law degrees, and before the passing of the Bengal Civil Courts' Act, there were many who do not come up to the present standard; but most of these have taken, or are taking, pension. Those appointed of late years are either graduates in law or have passed the senior pleaders' examination, and are men of superior stamp and education. But the native public commonly complain that the Moonsifs when first appointed are too young and inexperienced and this complaint has some foundation. The remedy is not easy by reason of financial considerations. As the law empowers the local Government to make rules for the appointment of these officers, I am considering the question in consultation with the High Court.

The remarks just made in favour of the native Judges apply equally to the superior members of the native Bar. The native Bar at Calcutta indeed has enjoyed a high repute for more than one generation. But what is of equal importance, the native Bar in the interior of the country is fast rising above the humbler level it once occupied, and is becoming popular and respectable: its members at the remote and scattered stations of the rural districts take social rank together with the native officials.

On the subject of Municipalities Sir Richard Temple says:

"The system of municipal administration and taxation has been extended during recent years to all the principal places in these provinces, there being now nearly two hundred such municipalities. As is well known, municipal taxation is at the outset never liked by the native townspeople. The local objects for which it is raised are, indeed, in these provinces, becoming more and more appreciated by the educated classes among the natives. It is remarkable that in the native newspapers the attention of the authorities is frequently drawn to the need of this and that municipal or sanitary work in such and such a place. It need not excite surprise if, when improvements come to be paid for, the rate-payers sometimes regret the cost. Though such taxation is more or less disliked, still the comparative rareness of complaints, notwithstanding the facilities of complaining, give me a good hope that the pressure is not seriously felt anywhere in the interior of the country. The native members of the municipal committees are generally appointed by selection, the elective principle having been introduced but to a small extent; they usually perform their duty with a fair degree of public spirit. Undoubtedly, the exercise of municipal functions is raising the character of the upper and middle classes of the people.

We do not think that Sir Richard is well informed as to the rareness of complaints regarding municipal matters. Indeed, we are of opinion that if anything has of late years tended to make the Government unpopular, it is the arbitrary and capricious manner in which municipal administration is carried on. We intended to conclude this rapid review with the remarks, which Sir Richard Temple makes about the educated natives and the work done in connection with public associations and the Press, but we are compelled to withhold the extract from want of space in this issue. These remarks shew that Sir Richard Temple appreciates the people whom he has been appointed to rule. They have certainly their failings, but it is gratifying and encouraging to find that their ruler sympathises with their feelings. No Governor can hope successfully to govern an alien nation, who misses the key wherewith to unlock the door to the national heart, and that key is generous and friendly sympathy. Sir Richard has hitherto shewn by his utterances and acts that he possesses that sympathy. We repeat as we began by expressing a hope that he will never lose that key.

SIR LOUIS MALLET'S MISSION.

THE OVERLAND MAIL contains a remarkable letter signed B. C. S. on the subject of Sir Louis Mallet's Mission to India. The writer argues the question in a temperate and sensible manner, and justly comes to the conclusion that "whatever be the issue of the experiment, the deputation of the permanent Under Secretary to overhaul or override the Viceroy's financial policy seems to be a precedent fraught with danger." We regret we cannot give the whole letter for want of space, but we will notice its salient points. B. C. S. fairly puts the issue between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. He says:

"Lord Salisbury had already in a measure pledged himself to Manchester that as the duty on their imports was defensible only as an imperative financial necessity, that duty should have the first claim to reduction whenever reduction might be possible but Lord Northbrook and the Government of India have, in their recent Tariff Bill, argued that the export duty on many articles of Indian produce had a prior claim, and have remitted several minor customs duties in preference even to relieving Manchester to an equal extent. So far, than, the opposing powers are—Manchester, with the cry of Free Trade, backed by a public statement of Lord Salisbury's sympathy, on one side; and the other, the interests of India, as understood and supported by Lord Northbrook and his advisers. But for purposes of the argument these latter hold apparently the trump card, viz., the impossibility of either abandoning or replacing the eighty of revenue which is involved in the demands of Manchester."

And this was exactly the issue which we recently laid before the reader. Some of our contemporaries would not believe us; they said that we had been led away by a false alarm or prejudice; but the coincidence of opinion between ourselves and B. C. S. is so striking that we would not be surprised if they were to say that we had been influencing the London writer. But let that pass. B. C. S. thus discusses the practical part of the question:

"The question then arises, how is Sir Louis Mallet to reconcile these irreconcilables, and what is likely to be the effect of his mission on the public opinion of India! We may assume that he will endeavour to avoid all appearance of riding rough-shod over the Viceroy, and will do his spiriting as gently as possible; and with this end the import duty will not be instantaneously repealed but some plan will be sought for by which Manchester may be assured of his early reduction and ultimate abolition. This can only be done in one of two ways, either by shewing the Government of India can reduce its expenditure, so as to abandon this source of income or to find an equivalent from some other method of taxation. The first of these

alternatives, while the standard of administration is daily improving is wholly chimerical, and Sir Louis will have to fall back upon the second. The abandonment of the duty if it does not in reality greatly benefit Manchester, would at least be a gain to the Indian consumer; but if the eighty lacs are to be recouped by some other form of taxation, the amount will still have to come out of the Indian taxpayer's pockets.

And we repeat—them's our sentiments. We need not reproduce the arguments, which B. C. S. advances against the income tax or the tobacco tax, as we have anticipated him on the subject of additional taxation. The writer however predicts that "if the Secretary of State insists on obedience to Manchester, the rumours of Lord Northbrook's resignation, which are now floating vaguely about, are likely to become a definite fact." And we are sorry to add that the writer has proved too true a prophet. He has taken a correct measure of native feeling on the subject, and although we do not think that after what he has himself written he is justified in saying that the Native Press ignorantly imputes motives to the Secretary of State, for it has written exactly what he himself writes, he is right when he remarks that "the cry that we govern solely in the interests of England and not in those of India, always finds a painfully ready response, and the suspicion that this is the case was never more widely spread than it is now." The writer thus concludes:

"Was this a time to madden madness then?" Was this a time to give prominence to a difference in which the Secretary of State supported Manchester against India, and to bring the fact of such support emphatically before the eyes of all men, by deputing Sir Louis Mallet to confer with, and of necessity, therefore, to override the Government of India in the interests of Manchester? And should the mission finally result, as seems the most probable solution, in Lord Northbrook's resignation, and the appointment of a more compliant viceroy, will it be matter for wonder if native opinion considers its worst suspicions justified, if natives point triumphantly to this mission of Sir Louis Mallet as a proof of the small heed paid to native interests, and to the hopelessness of the struggle even in the hands of such a Viceroy as Lord Northbrook, when these interests happen to clash with those of a more powerful party in England. We shall see the bitterness of native feeling intensified, and the task of Government, already sufficiently delicate, rendered threefold more difficult and more dangerous than before; but Lord Salisbury, instead of providing against all this, deputes his lieutenant, in a light-hearted sort of way, as if he had only to appear in order to convert the Government and the people of India, and then to return triumphant. I have no doubt Sir Louis himself will be all the better for the trip, and will bring back much useful knowledge, but so far as its immediate purpose is concerned I fear the mission will be a failure; and, undertaken as it is without any official or public explanation of its object, I think it likely to prove a serious political blunder.

But the people of India are weak and the Secretary of State is all-powerful. The dumb millions of this unhappy land have no voice; they cannot shriek like Manchester; they have no representatives in Parliament; the few generous friends, who now and then speak for them, are a small minority in the House of Commons; if any body espouses their cause, he finds that he simply courts defeat, and when it is seen that their immediate ruler, from whatever cause, has given up this charge, what hope of redress have they? Even if we speak out our feelings, we run the risk of being accused of talking sedition. Our lot is to suffer in silence and we must do so in full reliance upon Providence, Who, we pray, will in His ineffable wisdom give eyes to those, who sway our destinies, to see our actual condition and take pity upon us. May Heaven grant our prayer!

THE BLACK PAMPHLET AGAIN.

WE give a prominent insertion to the following letter from the author of the Black Pamphlet:

SIR.—I regret that you have permitted yourself to characterize the Black Pamphlet as a tissue of misstatements, misrepresentations and untruth, without troubling yourself to prove such a grave assertion. You, indeed, notice one of my statements as incorrect and but only one, and in that case I hope you will withdraw the charge. You say that my statement that famine relief cost nine millions sterling is wrong by four millions. Allow me to draw your attention to the Final Famine minute of Sir Richard Temple, dated the 31st Oct. 1874, at page 62 of which you will find that he distinctly states that the total expenditure was £9,177,000.

It is true that by a series of probable and possible recoveries, including the appropriation of the charitable subscriptions of the public, he educes a net expenditure of £6,452,000, but I was not dealing with probabilities or possibilities but with realities. Your pointing out that Sir Richard Temple aided Lord Northbrook in opposing Sir George Campbell's demand for relief measures, only shows Sir Richard Temple's evil influence in a worse light. He drove Sir G. Campbell to exaggerate the danger, which certainly continued till the rabee crops were safe.

I owe no malice to Sir Richard Temple, except that by his ignorance and obstinacy, he led Lord Northbrook into one of the gravest errors of his administration. I may here take the liberty of thanking you for the correct appreciation of that nobleman's character your article on his resignation evinces.

I will also add that there is much, very much in the famine of which as an Englishman I am proud, but I should have wished to have seen its relief carried out with less dhum dhum and less self-seeking.

The author of the Black Pamphlet is we believe accustomed to public criticism, and it is the lot of public writers, we need hardly tell him, to give and take. He has not spared those, upon whom he has sat in judgment, and surely he ought not to complain if his critics in their turn follow his example. If he could charge the Viceroy with gross ignorance, though we are glad to note in his letter to us that he duly appreciates that nobleman's high character, and his Lieutenant with "an entire, if not intentional perversion of facts," should he complain of those, who have the misfortune to differ with him, because they according to the light within them venture to think that his pamphlet is a "tissue of misstatements and misrepresentations." Speaking of Lord Northbrook he says: "Invincible ignorance even in the strictest of churches is sufficient to win pardon for the gravest of errors." As for Sir Richard Temple he says that "he nursed the famine and bolstered it up in the face of the advice of the most experienced officers in Behar, that he superseded and insulted in their own districts men, who refused to shriek famine with the same lustiness as his own small and very junior following, that he forced provident officials to give rates of wages in some cases ten times as great as the ordinary wages of the country, that he made transport contracts at eight times the ordinary rates, that he wasted and lavished and poured money out like water, *that of the nine and a half millions of pounds sterling spent in famine relief, eight and a half millions were wasted, ignorantly wasted or recklessly wasted,* and, last of all, that in order to cushion his worse than errors he besmeared every one with an unseemly praise, from the Comimssioners who winked at the estimates to the planters who pocketed the loot." Now nobody denies that many errors were committed in the administration of the famine, but we ask is this the language becoming the lips of an Englishman in speaking of men, who fought so heroically the battle of humanity in a most critical time in the history of British rule in India, and whose manly and generous conduct has won the lasting gratitude of the people of the country.

The writer complains that we have condemned him without proving our charge. Is this true? We had consecutively urged three facts in refutation of his statements. It would be seen from the extract we have given above that he held that the Famine was the creation of Sir Richard Temple's heated brain, that Lord Northbrook was entirely misled by his perverse councillor, and that money was consequently wasted. Now we wrote as follows in our issue of the 10th instant:

"The author holds Sir Richard Temple wholly responsible for the mistakes of the famine administration. He seeks to make out that the famine was a myth, and that Sir Richard invented it. He forgets or does not chooses to acknowledge that Sir Richard Temple did not appear at the first scene of the drama—that it was Sir George Campbell who first sounded the alarum bell, that Lord Northbrook did not at first believe in the magnitude of the threatened calamity, and that if his Lordship was entirely guided by Sir Richard Temple, the latter took the exactly opposite view for not doing which he is so much abused by the pamphleteer. In fact Sir George bitterly complained of the optimism of the Government of India, and his organ at Serampore made a grievance of it. When the evidence from all sides seemed to confirm the view taken by Sir George Campbell Lord Northbrook resolved to depute Sir Richard Temple to see things with his own eyes and report to the Government of India, and it was then Sir Richard appeared on the stage. Sir Richard of course corroborated the statements of Sir George Campbell, and then followed that brave campaign against the famine, which redounded so much to the credit of the British Government.

So much for our first statement. It is fully corroborated by the famine blue-books which we need not quote at length. The main facts are in the mind of every well-informed reader. He does not now contradict our statement, but says that "it shews only Sir Richard Temple's evil influence in a worse light. He only drove Sir George Campbell to exaggerate the danger." It is then admitted that Sir Richard Temple did not first "exaggerate the danger" or invent the famine. What he reported after personal inspection was a different matter. We confess that we do not belong to that school of politicians, who would not accept an honest statement of an administrator, because it did not coincide with our pre-conceived notions. Our second statement was that the writer was

out by "nearly four millions" in giving the cost of the famine. He now admits that "with the probable and possible recoveries" the net expenditure comes to £6,452,000, but he does not care for these recoveries. A tyro in accounts knows that a correct balance-sheet cannot be shewn unless the sums disbursed and recoverable be taken into account. If the writer suppresses the fact of "the probable and possible recoveries," which as subsequent experience shews are as much "realities" as the rest of the famine story, is his critic to be blamed for calling this a "misstatement" or "misrepresentation." So much for our second statement.

Thirdly, the writer broadly states in his pamphlet that, "no famine could have resulted from the slight deficiency of rain in 1873." In order to prove that he was entirely in the wrong we gave a summary of the crop returns from the famine reports of 1865-66 and the *Calcutta Gazette* of 1873. We do not see what further evidence was needed to prove our position. So much for our third statement.

We did not go to further details because we considered the task superfluous. We admit that there are two opinions on the subject of the famine of 1874, 1*stly*, that which the writer represents, and 2*ndly*, that which we have felt it our duty to represent in these columns from the commencement of the struggle. We might have miscalculated the prospects of the crops, but we submit that the opinion which we had expressed was shared by the bulk of the community at the time both European and Native. Now we may be wise after the event, but if the famine of 1874 had been pooh-poohed in the same manner as that of 1865-66 had been, what would have been the consequence? Why in that black year more than a million and a quarter lives of our fellow-creatures were carried away by that grim monster—Famine. If there has been extravagance in the famine expenditure of 1874, and we do not deny that there has been some extravagance, far better that than there should have been a repitition of the heart-rending scenes of 1866. This was our feeling when we reviewed the Black Pamphlet in our issue of the 10th instant; we did not mean to make any personal reflections upon the author—up to this moment we do not know who he is—but we repeat that when he has used his pen so freely in stigmatizing men, who certainly deserve well of the nation for doing what they did under unexampled difficulties, (errors excepted), he should not complain if his critics speak plainly what they think rightly or wrongly of his lucubrations.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

REGARDING the principle of this Bill we are at one with the Hon'ble Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur that the severance of Government connection with the Banks is calculated to diminish public confidence. The mercantile public may be jealous of Government interference, but it needs be remembered that most of the shareholders of the Banks, particularly of the Bank of Bengal, are widows and orphans, and non-resident Europeans and Natives, who can rarely exercise an effective voice in the management of the affairs of the Bank. The control of the Government had hitherto given them confidence, but henceforth the Government will have no supervision over the Banks. So long as the Government will make the Banks its treasurer, it is declared that "the Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank, and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit." But even this does not give the Government any power to scrutinize the accounts regularly. It would have been better if a

Government inspector had been appointed such as Sir William Mansfield had suggested.

With respect to the business of the Banks the Bill provides as follows :

"The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say) ;

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India ;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India ;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Government of India ;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature ;

(5) goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits ; and

(6) bills of exchange and other negotiable securities, which may be discounted in accordance with the provisions of section ten, paragraph (*e*).

Reading section 10 with the above it appears that the Banks will not be competent to do exchange business with Europe. If Government connection with the Banks is withdrawn, we do not see why this restriction is to be imposed upon them. It will narrow the field of their business and diminish their profits.

The only other point which calls for remark is that the shareholders are not given any power to inspect the accounts of the Banks. Of course they will have the right to do so at meetings, but we think a shareholder ought to be allowed the liberty to inspect the accounts on application to the Secretary and satisfy himself on any point he likes.

In other respects the Bill is good. It has been evidently drawn up with care, and is calculated to fulfil the object aimed at.

HIGH-PRESSURE LEGISLATION.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE seems to be so considerate in prosecuting measures for administrative improvement that we hope he will not show the opposite quality in prosecuting legislation. In his minute on the last administration report of Bengal Sir Richard says : "It may be said at the outset that, heartily concurring in the principles of the many improvements which have been introduced during recent years, especially during the incumbency of my immediate predecessor, I have steadily striven to carry out these measures to their legitimate conclusions. Bearing in mind that these are long-established provinces, with a settled system, I have endeavoured also to preserve all that is good in the older traditions of the country, and in the associations connected with its administration in former times. Deeming it probable that speedy and extensive changes are not likely to be required, I have preferred to take up such measures as seemed to be called for either by the state of public opinion, or by the needs arising from the actual circumstances of the people. But knowing that we cannot afford to stand quiet without moving, and that stagnation generally ends in retrogression, I have watched everything with a view to its safe and gradual improvement, and have sought for the means of ensuring such progress as may be reasonably demanded." Nothing could be more sound and satisfactory than this, but we are sorry to own that the craving exhibited by His Honor for legislative activity is not quite in consonance with the general spirit of his administration. Some of the most important measures ever laid before the legislature are now engaging his attention ; they require the most thoughtful consideration, but the eagerness expressed by him to pass them "speedily" does not hold out a hope of that mature deliberation being given to them which their importance demands. For instance, in his last address to the Council he noticed four important bills, the first relating to the registration of possessory titles in revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands ; the second for the consolidation of the law regarding Municipalities ; the third to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government, and the fourth the Calcutta Municipal Bill. The Lieutenant Governor said that "there is every hope that the first three Bills may, with the co-operation of the members, be passed in a reasonable time, provided nothing occurs to prevent their being speedily settled in committee, and hon'ble members on the Select Committees will be good enough to attend as regularly as possible, even at some sacrifice of their valuable time and inconvenience to themselves." We believe the Select Committees are hard at work, meeting almost every day in the week, and sometimes twice during the day, but if there is any subject in which haste is to be deprecated it is legislation. Now, take the first Bill for the registration of possessory titles in land. The Select Committee have been allowed only a fortnight to report upon it. It is a Bill which affects landed property throughout the country. It has taken the mover of the Bill one whole year to frame it, not to mention that the Government has been cogitating about it since 1836, and can the outside public be expected to express their opinion upon its detailed provision in a fortnight? If the Select Committee finish their report within a fortnight as directed, of what use will be outside representations, for when once the Bill passes the Select Committee, material alterations are not easily agreed to afterwards. There seems to be no difference of opinion as to the principle of the Bill, but to make it an instrument of good and not of evil its details require the most careful consideration. For instance a crack Collector with a passion for statistics may, under the authority of this Bill, rouse the agricultural population to fever-heat by calling for no end of returns. There is then the question of rent-free tenures, the compulsory registration of which may flood the country with litigation. All these points require the utmost deliberation, but the Select Committee cannot be expected to mature the measure in a fortnight. Take again the Mofussil Municipalities Bill. We for one do not think that this Bill was at all needed, but if there is to be a consolidation of the existing laws on the subject, it ought not to be hurried on. The Partition Bill is one on which too much attention cannot be bestowed. Every section of that Bill requires the most careful revision. The most experienced Revenue officers had before touched it and given it up in despair. Such a measure ought not to be passed in a hurry. A preliminary report of the Select Committee ought to be published and the fullest opportunity given to the public for the expression of their opinion. The public we believe are waiting for the first report, for they justly think that the Bill is sure to undergo material and radical alterations in Select Committee before it is fit for discussion. They have not yet spoken about it, because they consider that their labor at the present stage of the Bill will be thrown away, inasmuch as they might be commenting on sections, which might have been materially changed by the Select Committee. The constitution clauses of the Calcutta Municipal Bill in the same manner ought to be published first for general information before they are finally disposed of by the Select Committee. If the conditions on which the Lieutenant-Governor declared he was prepared to concede an elective system to Calcutta be insisted upon it would be better not to have election at all. If the Government is to have a voice potential in all matters, if the rates are to be fixed at the hookum of Government, if the budget cannot be passed without the sanction of Government, if no work can be undertaken or deferred without the approval of Government, if in fact the Municipal Commissioners are to be kept perpetually in leading strings, much better that there should be an autocrat, and that the Government should take the whole responsibility than that the citizens of Calcutta should be deluded with a bauble, which would be a greater and worse sham than the present system. Surely the people of Calcutta are not children that they should be fondled with the paternal rod always raised above their heads. The sum and substance of the new Bill is that so long as the Commissioners will behave as good boys, they will be treated with kindness, but the moment they will shew independence, down will the Paternal Government come upon them! This we fear will be the condition of the people of Calcutta if the Bill passes in the form sketched by His Honor. We confess we feel disappointed and grieved at the attitude assumed by the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of legislation. We cannot too strongly deprecate high pressure legislation ; it was a rock on which the good reputation of Sir George Campbell was shipwrecked, and we hope Sir Richard Temple will look ahead. We fully appreciate his desire to carry the important programme of legislation he sketched out this time last year, but he ought to subordinate it to public good. Better make no new laws than give crude and ill-digested laws, which will do more harm than good.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

THE educational minutes of Sir Richard Temple are as usual replete with interest. He discusses all questions connected with education with an intelligence and earnestness, which are really refreshing. The Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the education report of Bengal for the last year, which by the bye has not yet been circulated to the press, has many points of interest. It appears that the scheme of primary education initiated by Sir George Campbell, and developed by Sir Richard Temple, is making progress. We are told that the number of pathsalas aided under the new scheme (departmentally known as E pathsalas) rose from 9,645 with 231,323 pupils in 1873-74, to 10,638 with 257,310 pupils in 1874-75, the total net increase being 916 schools and 26,587 scholars. The State expenditure upon primary schools was Rs. 4,42,699, of which Rs. 3,05,500 were expended upon the E pathsalas. The average annual cost to Government of each E pathsala was Rs. 29, and that of the primary schools under former systems was Rs. 54-8. The Director points out that this increase in the number of aided schools does not imply a corresponding addition to primary education, as many boys now under instruction in aided pathsalas would still have received education of some kind or other if no pathsala grant had been given. The Lieutenant Governor questions the soundness of this remark, and although we do not agree with His Honor on this point, we admit that a great advantage has been gained by giving the gurus normal school training. We believe that the old distinctive feature of the guru system will not be done away with, for it is that system, which has given us the Court and Zemindari amla, who form the first and most important link in the administration of the country. It would be a misfortune to the country if in the desire for "a little of geography and history," the proverbial proficiency of the Bengali in arithmetic and Zemindari accounts and papers be overlooked altogether. We are sorry to note that the number of Government English middle schools remained stationary, and the Government vernacular schools decreased from 186 to 180. The number of higher English schools teaching up to the standard of the University Entrance Examination was 125 with 20,030 pupils, showing an increase of three schools and 1,738 scholars over the figures of last year. Of a total expenditure of about five and a half lakhs of rupees on higher schools, the State expenditure amounted to one and three-quarter lakhs, the remainder being derived from fees, subscriptions, and endowments. In Government schools about one-third, and in aided schools a little more than one-fourth, of the total cost per head was paid by the State. Thus the grant-in-aid system has been most triumphant in Bengal. And yet there are people, who cry for a compulsory educational cess in Bengal. Even the English Colleges are becoming more and more self-supporting. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 1,213; the expenditure was Rs. 3,7[illegible]30, of which Rs. 2,17,916 were contributed by the State, and Rs. 1,56,114 were raised from fees and local funds. In other words nearly one-half of the expenses was met by fees and subscriptions. Institutions for special instruction are also more or less self-supporting. Thus at the Government law schools there were 229 students on the rolls, and the total cost was Rs. 23,039, nearly the whole of which was met by fees. The medical College is an exceptional institution; strictly speaking it is a branch of the Medical department, but its fee receipts are increasing. At the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah the number of students rose to 818, and the cost for the year was Rs. 41,342, of which three-fifths was derived from fees, and the remainder was

contributed by Government. The new Temple Medical School at Patna was opened in June 1874; and arrangements were also made during the year for opening a new medical school at Dacca. The last was opened in June 1875, and promises to be a very useful and successful institution. The only professional institution, which is languishing, is the Civil Engineering class in the Presidency College, which fell off in numbers during the year, and the results of the annual examinations were unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor remarks that "he cannot acquiesce in such a result, which is indeed, under the existing circumstances of Bengal, peculiarly unfortunate. He desires immediately to receive a more detailed report from the Director on the causes of this decline, and the remedies which it may appear desirable to adopt." The reason however is obvious. The students of this class have no assured prospects, and they consequently fall off. More than once we brought this fact to the notice of Government, and still no action has been taken. It seems to be a cruel mockery that the Government should talk of the teaching of "practical science," while the only institution in which it is taught to some extent is neglected. We do hope that the determination now expressed by Sir Richard Temple will result in practical good.

The results of the University Examinations are certainly not satisfactory. We are glad to observe that the Lieutenant Governor takes the same view. His Honor remarks:

"He has on several occasions recorded his opinion that the attainment of a degree should be normal goal of a college student's career. It cannot, he fears, be said that academic distinctions are sought for as they should be, when it is found that all the colleges of Bengal produce only 183 candidates for the B. A. degree, and considerably more than half of these fail to pass the examination. The policy which Sir Richard Temple desires to pursue in this matter has been indicated in his Minutes of the 30th August and the 25th September last. He has decided that, save in cases of special exception, candidates shall not be admitted to the upper class of the Native Civil Service unless they have taken a degree, nor to the lower class of the service unless they have passed the First Arts Examination. Further, it is his wish to bring the advantages of the highest education within the reach of students in all parts of the Lower Provinces, by multiplying, so far as may be possible, the institutions in which the full course of study for the University degree is pursued. With this object he has already sanctioned arrangements for raising Kishnaghur and Cuttack to the status of full colleges; and he is prepared to extend the same benefit to other places in which the desire of the people to participate in this advantage may be practically shown by the contribution of an adequate sum from local funds to meet the grant which Government will be required to make. Meanwhile, he would most earnestly impress upon all concerned that this paucity of those who take degrees, as compared with those who matriculate, is at present a grave blot in our educational results."

We entirely concur, but it needs be borne in mind that unles the boy is well taken care of in the school, he cannot be expected to succeed in the College. It is because the elementary education of our boys is not well grounded, their academic attainments prove so unsatisfactory.

We are glad to observe that English education is spreading among our Mahomedan fellow-subjects. The following remarks occur in the Resolution on this subject:

"That it should be necessary to devote a separate chapter of the report to Mahomedan education is in itself to some extent a confession of failure, as showing either that our general scheme of instruction is not suited to the requirements of this important section of the community, or at least that Mahomedans have failed to take full advantage of it. But the statistics given in the report show that whatever may have been the deficiencies in former times, satisfactory progress is being made in Mahomedan education. In Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, Mahomedans form 31¼ per cent. of the total population, and the Mahomedan pupils in Government and aided institutions number only 20 per cent. of the whole. And this single fact shows that, notwithstanding present progress, there is much lee way to be made up. The number increased during the year by 8 per cent., and it is noticed that the greatest increase is in the higher and middle English schools, showing that the benefits of Western studies are now more generally understood and appreciated by the Mahomedan community. It may be hoped that the results of this will before long be apparent in the University class lists, as at present the number of Mahomedan students who complete an academical career is extremely small. At the last examinations, only 86 Mahomedan candidates competed at the Entrance Examination, and only 26 of these passed; at the First Arts Examination there were 11 candidates, of whom three passed; and at the B. A. examination there were four candidates, none of whom was successful in obtaining a degree. It is noticeable that in the Calcutta Madrissah many students have expressed a wish to be relieved of a portion of their Arabic course in order to be able to take up English; in the newly-opened Madrissah at Rajshahye, though the study of English is optional, nearly all the boys have elected to learn English; in the Dacca Madrissah, the European system of mathematical teaching has been adopted at the special request of the Mahomedan members of the Committee. *These facts are full of significance, and cannot* fail to exercise an important influence on the generation now growing up to manhood."

This is cheering. As the tide has begun to flow we think there is no chance of its being stemmed.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE BELIEVE Sir William Muir does not immediately retire. But we are sorry to hear that both Sir William Muir and Mr. Hobhouse contemplate to leave India either at the end of this year or at the beginning of the next year. This is much to be regretted. Mr. Hobhouse has proved a tower of strength to the Government of India not only in his own department, but also in advising the Viceroy in matters of general administration. Lord Lytton's administration will be shorn of three experienced members next year, viz., Lord Napier, Sir William Muir, and Mr. Hobhouse.

IT HAS been brought to our notice that applications for advances for house connections for drainage are not entertained by the Calcutta Justices. These applications are not numerous, simply because as we have reasons to believe the poorer classes scarcely know that there is a resolution of the Justices on the subject. But we cannot understand why the few applications, that have been made, have been refused.

DR. HUNTER has returned to India. May we take this opportunity to enquire where is his *Gazetteer*? For the last six or seven years we believe he is working at it, and where is it? If we are not mistaken he himself receives the pay of a first class district officer, and has four civilians and others under him to assist him in his work. He was we believe lately allowed to employ some one in England to carry his work through the press. Still the *Gazetteer* is not yet forthcoming. In the meantime he has published three books, we mean Orissa, the Wahabi trials, and the Life of Lord Mayo; we do not know whether he has been paid by our Government for any of these works, but as tax-payers we think we have a right to ask what return he has given us for the money he has received and he has been instrumental in spending for the preparation of the *Gazetteers*. Will the Financial Secretary be good enough to make up and publish an account of the sums which have been disbursed on Dr. Hunter's account?

WHILE we feel deeply grateful to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for the lively and generous interest he evinces in the promotion of science education, we should be extremely sorry if his name were made capital of to draw funds. We hope we have been misinformed, but we have heard the statement repeated in so many quarters that we think we would be doing injustice to His Honor did we not mention that there is an impression that some of the munificent subscribers to the College of Science hope to be dubbed with titles in consideration of their liberality. Indeed we are told, although we do not know how far this is true, that one of them says that he has not subscribed for this or that object but for the sake of the Lieutenant Governor—on the other hand there is a complaint that the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor is sometimes pressed into service to call for subscriptions. If there is any such impression among any of the subscribers, the sooner we think their minds are disabused the better. Nothing could be more demoralizing than a notion that a munificent subscription in aid of this project or that patronized by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will secure the subscriber a title from Government, and nothing we submit could be more derogatory to Government than the recognition of such a low commercial principle, but happily Sir Richard Temple is too high-minded to give the least countenance to such a notion. In the interest of public morality we consider it our duty to notice this phase in the native mind in certain quarters—it may be that rumour wrongs those munificent gentlemen, to whom it imputes the motive in question—but Sir Richard knows how to shape his course, and we need not therefore say more on the subject.

THE ARMY Sanitary Commissioners in reviewing the sanitary reports from India thus summarize their conclusions on the subject of cholera:

(1.) If human intercourse plays any part in disseminating cholera, "it must be a very secondary part."

(2.) That the immunity of attendants on cholera cases and the facts of outbreaks are opposed to the view that this disease is spread from the sick to the healthy.

(3) That facts cannot be explained on the theory that cholera is due to water tainted by cholera discharges.

(4) That there is no evidence to support the theory of multiplication of poison in persons attacked with cholera; or that the disease is spread by choleraic excreta.

(5.) That cholera in India appears to be due to certain conditions of air and soil, or both, apparently of local character, "and that *the great danger* arises from exposure to these conditions, and not to exposure to any emanations from the sick."

(6.) That, even on the assumption that cholera is contagious, the application of quarantine would be impracticable and injurious.

(7.) That the great safeguards against cholera are sanitary improvements, directed not against any one assumed danger (such for instance as keeping choleraic fluids out of water, to the neglect of ensuring that water is kept pure from other putrescing matters", but directed to the removal of all local disease causes.

In other words the only truth known is that nothing is known regarding the origin of cholera.

IF WE ARE "difficult to please," we do not know what the *Bombay Gazette* is. That journal goes into hysterics, because we wrote in a recent issue that that "not a single native gentleman was invited to either the Government House or Town Hall Ball at Calcutta, even by way of return of the compliment the Native Entertainment Committee had paid to the European community." These innocent lines have really alarmed our contemporary, for he seems to think that we will next "ask for an English wife." He writes: "Invite the *Hindoo Patriot* to a ball, and the next thing he will ask for will be an English wife. He will whimper, and bemoan the absence of liberty, fraternity, and equality, because an Englishwoman will not marry him. And if he had the English wife, he would invoke imprecations on the head of a paternal Government because it had not provided him with a Scotch and Irish spouse too." No! no! dear brother, you need not fear, we are quite content with our lot. The experience which some natives have had of their married life with English ladies will, without meaning any offence to those ladies, be a sufficient warning for us. But seriously speaking may we ask why should the question of the ball-room "provoke feelings of mutual animosity"? Such was not the case before. The Natives used to be invited to Government House balls before, and we did not then notice "feelings of mutual hostility." Lord Lawrence once excluded native gentlemen from these balls, and the London Press, notably the *Westminster Review*, took up the matter in such right earnest that his Lordship, it is believed under instructions from the Secretary of State, immediately corrected his mistake. Our contemporary is right that the natives do not dance nor take their ladies into society. But under Lord Mayo's encouragement some native chiefs took notes in dancing. For instance we saw the Maharajas of Jeypore and Viziniagram perform the quadrille in Government House in company of Lady Mayo and Mrs. Norman. But a change may have since come over English feeling on the subject. We do not, however, believe that all Englishmen share this altered feeling. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* says: "It is not at all certain, we think, that the Governments of the country have acted wisely, of late years, in excluding native gentlemen from the State Balls, given once or twice every season, to which they were formerly invited. We remember very well, when one of the most pleasant balls of the Bombay season was that given by the fine old baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, at Mazagon Castle. We profess to deplore the want of all social intercourse between ourselves and the people, and as the Native community looked upon the invitation of their leading men to the Government balls as a compliment, their exclusion from them of late years seems to ourselves a mistake." Exactly so. But if English feeling is really outraged by the presence of native gentlemen at European balls, then, to be consistent, we must bid adieu to all

intercourse between native gentlemen and European ladies. For our part we are inclined to believe from what we have seen that many European ladies have a high sense of their mission in India, and they are always ready to shed their benign influence upon native gentlemen by admitting them to their society.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes an authenticated copy of the judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pontifex in the case of the Ayah against Mr. Field. We make the following extract from it:

"We are quite unable to come to the conclusion that he had any reasonable or probable cause for proceeding in the Howrah Court, and we accordingly find him guilty of malicious prosecution, with which he is charged. Another point to which we feel bound to refer in connection with the facts of this case, is the acknowledgment which Mr. Field attempted to obtain from the plaintiff on the eve of his intended prosecution. He states that, from the time of the plaintiff's dismissal, he had contemplated taking proceedings against her, and that he was not advised to commence those proceedings because she had brought a suit in the Small Cause Court against him. If this is so, we think it is a matter for observation, and much to be regretted, that, previous to commencing the criminal prosecution, Mr. Field should have attempted to make the plaintiff admit her misconduct, in the acknowledgment which he wrote for her to sign. It is true that he desired her to take advice before signing it and that besides the misconduct referred to there was misconduct on boardship; but we consider it was very unbecoming in a gentleman of his position, if he intended to institute criminal proceedings, to attempt to obtain from a person in the plaintiff's station in life an admission of misconduct. It is very much to be lamented that Mr. Field, having learnt the decision of the High Court, and having had full opportunity of atoning for his mistake by making reparation to the plaintiff, for the wrong he had done her, has not been wise enough to settle this matter out of Court. Nothing could have been more proper or judicious than the manner in which those who represented him here conducted his case at the hearing; and it would have been far better if he had only been guided earlier by their advice.

The damages awarded to the Ayah amount to Rs. 860, exclusive of costs. The judgment is so closely reasoned and so fair that we are surprised that any exception is taken to it.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to confer upon Pundit Mahesh Chunder Nayaratna one of the graded appointments in the educational service, which have lately becomevacant. This is a compliment to oriental literature, which will doubtless be appreciated by the lerned class so worthily represented by Pundit Mahesh Chunder. We hear that at present the Pundit will hold an officiating rank in the graded list, which will be made permanent as soon as the vacancy becomes pucca. We take this opportunity to express a hope that the claims of the gentleman, who represents Sanskrit in the Presidency College, we mean Babu Rajkrishna Bannerjea, Professor of Sanskrit in that College, will not be overlooked. It is grievous injustice that while the other Professors of the College should be within the charmed circle, the Professor of Sanskrit should be the only outside barbarian.

WE publish elsewhere a prospectus of Messrs. Macmillan & Co., of their new school series for India. It will be observed that they have secured the services of some of the best men of England for the particular branches they profess. Dr. Hooker, Prof. Huxley, and Prof. Roscoe are unquestionably the first scientific men in England, and Dr. Morris and Mr. Peile hold the same position in Grammar and Philology, without doubt; whilst Mr. Barnard Smith and Mr. Todhunter have done more to popularise Mathematical studies in England and America than any other living men. Mr. Grove (who is the Editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*) Mr. Stopford Brooke, and Mr. Norman Lockyer F. R. S. are all men of the highest literary and scientific reputation. Dr. Morris, the President of the Philological Society, we are informed, has based his work on his English Primer already published; he has also drawn his illustrations from the Sanskritic languages of India instead of from the Teutonic and Romance languages of Europe. Dr. Hooker has brought to bear on his work his unrivalled knowledge of Indian Botany as shown in his *Indian Flora* now in course of publication. In Arithmetic, Algebra, and Mensuration and Land surveying, Mr. Barnard Smith and Mr. Todhunter have introduced Tables of Indian money, weights, and measures, and a large number of Examples involving them: and have altered the form of the examples throughout, so that they may be more familiar to Indian students. There will be one large map and two small ones in the History of India, and two maps in that of England; and in both, Indexes and genealogical Tables which were formerly much wanted. We have received a specimen of one of the small maps, which we think is a perfect model of artistic elegance. Mr. Lethbridge is the only Indian professor who is represented in the new series. This is a compliment to the Indian Educational Service, and we must confess that Messrs. Macmillan & Co could not have selected a worthier representative than Mr Lethbridge. It is some satisfaction to us to be told that in starting the Indian school series Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have partly acted upon the suggestion we made in our articles on Indian school-books published last year.

WE ARE sorry to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has resolved to abolish the Calcutta Normal School and to annex it to the Hooghly Normal School. We admit that two Normal Schools in such close proximity with each other are not wanted, and there is therefore room for economy But the School ought to be located in the capital, where the accessories to good training are so numerous. It is a practical advantage to the Gurus to be in Calcutta, as they can put up with some friends, or relatives at a small cost, and can also earn a little by private tuition. Besides the Calcutta Normal School is so intimately connected with the Government Patshala, that its detachment may injure the latter. Perhaps His Honor is not aware that the Patshala has flourished since it has been amalgamated as it were with the Normal School. There can be an interchange of teachers and we believe the teachers of the one assist those of the other in case of absence, not to say that some of the special teachers are paid out of Patshala fees. Besides, the same superintendent manages both the institutions, and there is economy, in this arrangement. We are told that the present superintendent will be sent to the Hooghly Collegiate School as its head-master on half his present pay, and this we submit will be gross injustice to him, considering his past meritorious services. It would we think be better for all purposes if the Hooghly School were brought down to Calcutta.

WE FULLY appreciate the labors of Messrs. Rowe and Webb to teach our youths the art of writing correct and good English, but we can not help thinking that the "Companion Reader" to their "Hints on the study of English," a copy of which Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., have been kind enough to send to us, smacks of book-making. In the preface they state:

"Upon the Calcutta University's discontinuing to prescribe Text-books in English for the Entrance Examination, it was felt that many teachers were left somewhat in the dark as to what books should be read and what line should be taken in the teaching of English. Books of Selections however were soon for hooming to take the place of the old Entrance Course, but, in the absence of any definite information as to the style of questions likely to be set, these Extracts were in many schools studied in the same servile method of "Paraphrase and Allusion" that the abolition of the Entrance Course had been intended to prevent. The Compilers think they may fairly credit their former work, "Hints on the Study of English," with having been of considerable use in guiding many bewildered students to a more correct estimate of what the Examiners in English might reasonably require of them. It has been since represented that the "Hints" would be made much more complete and useful, if they were supplemented by a book of Selections from English Authors with short notes to illustrate and exemplify in detail the principles that are there laid down. The aim, then, of this Companion Reader is to show how to apply the "Hints" in practice, and to indicate in an exact and definite manner how a passage of English Prose may be best studied by an Entrance class, so that, while meeting the requirements of the Examiners, students may be taught how to take a wider and firmer grasp of English idiom and phraseology. None of the Readers in general use supply any detailed directions on these points.

We do not quite agree with the compilers. Any teacher who is worth any thing ought to be able to illustrate the "Hints." They justly remark that the teachers do not teach but *lecture*, which is a mistake, and the "hints" on that subject, which are given in the introduction, are valuable. The compilers are right when they remark, that "the abolition of the old Entrance Course has not answered the end that it was intended to answer; it has not weaned young students of English from depending exclusively upon notes given in the class-room, nor taught them to think and work for themselves." But nothing will eradicate the evil habit until the present system of appointing teachers and professors of institutions, which send up candidates for the University Examinations, be done away with. Both teachers and pupils seek to know the particular cast of the examiner's mind, and literally hunt for the notes he gives to his class, and they model their lessons on that basis. This is most mischievous If independent examiners were appointed, that is persons unconnected with the Education Department, and such examiners could be had by scores in these competition days, a healthy influence would be exercised upon both teachers and boys. No "Companion Reader" will remedy the existing evil.

MAURITIUS is threatened with a financial crisis. Sir Arthur Phayre, the Governor, made the following statement to his Legislative Council on the subject:

"That in laying before honorable members of Council the result of the investigations of Sir Penrose Julyan, he owed them some explanation. He had received Sir Penrose's report shortly after his arrival at Mauritius, but delayed presenting it to Council until he should have had the opportunity of personally inquiring as to how far the suggestions contained in it could be carried out. In the meantime, he had earnestly examined Sir Penrose's suggestions, and he was satisfied that, excepting in some matters of detail, all could be followed, and he hoped could be put into execution before the middle of the next year. The saving that would ensue to the public funds of the colony would amount to some £34,000, and as to effect economies in the public service was the main object of Sir Penrose's investigation, he was glad to be able to announce that a step towards effecting those economies would be perceived in the Budget for 1876, which he hoped to lay before honorable members at the next sitting of Council. His Excellency, in continuation, said that he could not help taking advantage of the occasion to record his great obligations to the officers of Government who had aided him in bringing about the reforms which had been recommended. He would particularly mention the Hon. the Acting Receiver General and the Hon. the Acting Collector of customs, members, of the honorable Board, and the Harbour Master. These three officers had with much alacrity afforded him their best assistance, and had pointed out how reductions in expenditure in their offices to the extent of £ 8000 might be made with diminishing the efficiency of the public service. His Excellency had also carefully studied the report with which he had been furnished by the Hon, the Auditor General, to whom his best thanks were due, and he was convinced that in this branch of the civil service economies would also be feasible without any reduction in its efficiency. His Excellency had also examined the statistics of the medical department and those of the General Board of Health, and although he was not at the moment prepared to state to what extent reductions in outlay could be accomplished, supported, as he was by the Chief Medical Officer and the members of the General Board, he felt justified in saying the results to be anticipated would be most satisfactory. As regards the Police department, the necessity of its re-organization had engaged his attentive consideration. He was unable to say as yet what the reforms under consideration would be, but, as far as the expenditure of the department was concerned, he had the assurance of the Inspector-General that a reduction to the extent of £3,500 could be effected. As regards the re-organization of the Force nothing had yet been determined upon. His Excellency was afraid that all the economies which had been resolved upon would not be apparent in the next Budget. It had been to him an anxious task to weigh all the interests which were at stake, for it must be borne in mind by honorable members that in accomplishing the economies decided upon, a certain number of Government officers would be thrown out of employ, and provision must be made for a reasonable indemnity to those officers. It had not been only an anxious but a mankless task in which he had been engaged. But His Excellency had this consolation that that he had been working in the interest of the Colony He would allude to another Department, the Curetelle. It had been decided to separate it into two branches, one under the control of the Receiver General, and the other under that of the Procureur General. The former would have the financial business in charge, and he was happy to say that the Procureur General, notwithstanding his arduous duties, had consented to superintend the legal affairs of this important department, and His Excellency was also convinced that under the care of the Receiver General the financial administration of the Curatelle would be thoroughly reformed. On a future occasion he hoped to give explanation with respect to other departments, and in conclusion, His Excellency expressed his conviction, that if things went on as they had been commenced the results would prove highly satisfactory."

This state of the finances is but a reflex of the condition of the community at large. The planters seem to be also badly off.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following letter published in the *Englishman*:

"Nuddia is comparatively a poor district. The average rent per bigha in this district is not more than one rupee whereas, in other districts, it will not fall short of three rupees. Consequently, the cess gathered in this district is small, and quite inadequate to the purpose for which it is collected. The amount of money collected in the Road-Cess Fund will not exceed Rs. 95,000, including the ferry and, toll; and you may easily conceive how sufficient this sum is for the work to which it is appropriated. Before this system the yearly estimate for only repairing the existing roads of Nuddia was upwards of Rs. 120,000; but now, besides repairing the existing roads, we are to make new roads, dig canals construct bridges, &c., &c., and all these with Rs. 95,000. The consequence of this is that nothing is well performed. The roads are repaired partially; where the breadth of a road is

six yards, it is reduced to three, and then a few baskets of earth are thrown upon it. Other works are also performed in a similar manner.

Another thing, which I am going to state, is the manner in which the money is distributed in Road-Cess Committees in sub-divisions. A meeting is called by the chairman—generally the assistant magistrate of the sub-division. Each of the members (generally zamindars and indigo planters) produces a list of the roads which they wish to construct, and the money is distributed among them by the chairman. These members apply the money to constructing such roads as will be of more use to them than the poor villagers who are only to pay the cess."

If the writer's statements are correct, the Road Cess has simply saved the Provincial Fund. This was not what was set forth when the Road Cess was introduced. It is clear from the above letter that the Cess will not benefit the districts more than the former assignments from the amalgamated Road funds did, while new means have been placed at the disposal of Government for spending money on other objects. So much for the declared intentions of the Road Cess!

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—In your Report of the Proceedings of the Quarterly Meeting of the Justices, *vide Englishman* of 21st instant, under head "Protest by Engineer," it would appear that the Chairman of the Justices had a parting shot at me, after I had left the room, thus:

"Chairman."—"He (Mr. Roberts) always insisted that there would be a large balance at the close of 1875, *and he was now proved to have been wrong.*" The Italics are mine.

It is true, Sir, that Mr. Roberts (as stated by the Chairman) estimated that the balance of the General Account on the 31st December 1875 *should* be (mark you, Sir, not *would* be) about Rs. 3,27,000, and I assert this would have been so, but for the Chairman having the exclusive power over the Municipal Cheque-book and Municipal Treasury, so that he can and does reduce the Cash Balances as he thinks fit, and does, so without authority. I repeat, Sir, "without authority," a power that no servant of the Government dare use, and, I may add, cannot use. This unauthorised expenditure has been made year by year in the face of protests from Justices, and in 1874 amounted to Rs. 1,88,301, plus Rs. 196,358, or a total Rs. 3,84,659, as certified by the Government auditors, Messrs. Ed. F. Harrison and James Taylor.

My own frequent protests against such *improper* and unconstitutional expenditure has gained for me the bitter enmity of the Chairman and the nick-name of "Leader of the Opposition."

Cui bono, I again repeat, are these speeches by the Chairman; let him gain his victory, and silence me with a plain-figured statement thus:

Actual Cash Balance, 31st December 1875 ...	Rs.	94,705
Due by Departments to General Fund ...	,,	22,309
Due to Road Department by Drainage Loan Account	,,	50,000
	Rs.	1,67,014

To which add *so much* of the Rs. 4,54,939, *expended in the month of December* 1875, for which the Chairman cannot show authority, and which is outside the Budget grant for 1875.

I fix this amount roughly at	Rs.	160,000
which makes a total of Rs.		3,27,000

—a balance which, I assert, was all sufficient when supplemented by a seven per cent. house-rate and the other taxes and sources of income to meet the expenditure side of the Budget, even if arrears of interest and contribution to Sinking Fund had been (as they properly should have been) provided for in the expenditure side of the Budget of 1876.

JOHN B. ROBERTS, J. P.

January 22, 1876.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Lahore, 18th January, 12h. 20m.—The Prince's entry into Lahore this morning was an imposing spectacle. The Royal Train arrived at 9·15. His Royal Highness was received by Guards of Honor of the Royal Scots, and the Lahore Volunteer Rifles, who flanked the platform and entrance to the station, which was handsomely decorated. The Royal Artillery fired a salute as the train drew up, and His Royal Highness was received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Judges of the High Court, the Financial Commissioner, the Divisional General, the Commissioner of Lahore, and all the leading officials. A procession of carriages was formed, and drove through the Landa Bazer by the Delhi Gate, past the fort, Taksali, Bhati, and the Lohari Gates, through the Sudder Bazer, *via* the Mall to Government House. The route was profusely decorated. The triumphal arches are the best yet seen in India. The one at the Sudder Bazer was draped with costly Cashmere shawls. As the procession neared the Fort a Rayal Salute was fired from the ramparts. On the plain in front of the Fort, in order of precedence, were drawn up, on elephants, the Feudatory Chiefs with and their Political Agents and sirdars. After these were the Durbaris, and Officers in charge. The troops of the Feudatories lined the road between the Masti and Taksali Gates. From the Museum to the Accountant General's Office, 3,000 native school children were stationed. The troops of the Mean Meer Division lined the road from the Mall to Government House. Another Royal Salute was fired as the *cortege* entered the grounds, where a Guard of Honor of the 92nd Highlanders received the Prince. A Squadron of the 4th Hussars acted as escort. The Municipal Address was presented at Government House, and replied to. His Royal Highness held a *levee* at eleven at Government House. There is to be a Grand Ball to-night. A *fete* is to be given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to-morrow night. Great disappointment is felt owing to the *fete* by the native community being stopped.

18th.—The Prince arrived here this morning and was met at the station by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Judges the General of division and other high authorities the drive to Government House was much the same as has been described so often since (the Princess arrival in India except that most picturesque scene was presented on the plain facing the fort where the Rajahs Kupertalla, Nabha Mandi, Faridkote, Chamba Suket and Kalsia and Nawabs of Bhawalpore Malerkotla, Patondi Lahara and Dufana were drawn upon elephants attended by their sirdars and retinues portion of route was lined by feudatories troops rest by Garrison forces decorations were tasteful and crowd was thin but respectful, Prince on arrival at Government House received municipal and Masonic addresses, in afternoon held Levee and received visits of Principal Rajahs and afterwards visited Fort Runjeet Singh's palace and tomb and other objects interest, Grand ball takes place at Montgomery Hall to-night.

19th 19h. 15m. The Ball last night was a brilliant success. This afternoon the Prince of Wales returned visits to the native chiefs. He proceeded to Mean, Meer, and opened an institute. There will be a great *fete* the Lieutenant-Governor shalimar at to night. 19th 22h. 5m. The Ball last night was a great success. There was a large attendance, and Prince of Wales danced till a late hour. The Prince of Wales visited the jail at lahore and released thirty prisoners, among them two Europeans for Forgery and one native murderer who has already been confined sixteen years. To-day visits of Rajahs of Kuppertulla. Nabha, and Bhawalpore, were returned at noon. Prince of Wales opened the Soldier's Industrial Exhibition at Mean Meer. In answer to an address from General Reid the Prince of Wales expressed the pleasure felt at opening the Exhibition, and dwelt upon the great benefits arising therefrom, and the gratification he felt in promoting institutions where the results of the soldier's industry and good use of their leisure time may be exhibited to their comrades and public. In conclusion, he regretted Lord Napier's absence. The Prince of Wales attends a grand *fete* at Shalimar Gardens to-night, and proceeds to Jummoo at 2 A.M.

Jammu, January 20—The Prince reached here this evening, and was met by the Maharaja about seven miles from Jammu. On reaching the river Towee, the procession was formed, and the Prince and company and the Maharaja mounted elephants gorgeously housed. The Prince's suite also rode elephants. The route from the bridge to the city was lined by the Maharaja's troops, dressed in uniforms most picturesque, and armed with matchlocks and rifles of varied and ancient patterns. The most noticeable feature in the procession, which was the most magnificent pageant yet witnessed since the Prince's arrival, was the dresses of the body-guards, some of them being in chain mail, recalling the crusade period, whilst others wore handsome cuirasses and helmets. Numerous bands were stationed along the route, and played the National Anthem. Royal salutes were fired at different stages of the route. The scene, as the procession ascended the hill, was most effective. Dusk set in after passing the city gate, when the whole town was illuminated with lamps and blue lights. The crowd was quite and respectful. On reaching the Palace, especially erected at enormous cost, the Prince proceeded to the terrace, and witnessed the fireworks, and charming landscape lit up for miles. A large party assembled here as guests of the Maharaja. The Prince goes out shooting on Friday, and leaves for Wazirabad on Saturday, to open the Railway Bridge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India	11	8	0
Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor, Azeemgunge	13	4	0
Moulve Lutful Huq, Purneah	5	0	0
Maharani Sharnomoye, Cossimbazar	3	4	0
Secretary Reading Room, Negapatam	6	10	0
Babu Kissorylal Roy, Bugra	1	0	0
,, Shib Chunder Banerjee, Etah	13	4	0
,, Komul Krishna Das, Meen Mear	6	10	0
,, Burrodakant Mozoomdar, Balasore	5	0	0
,, Nobokrishna Mookerjee, Tazpore	5	0	0
,, Jogot Doorlub Mozoomdar, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Kadar Nath Mookerjee, Shahebgunge	5	0	0
,, Tarrabor Mittra, Parbatipore	10	0	0
,, Khedulal, Begooserai	6	10	0
,, Nundolal Banerjee, Chuttuck	15	0	0
,, Moteelal, Koonch	1	10	6
,, Gopal Chunder Das, Sumbulpore	6	10	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*January* 19, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 12th January* 1876.—Baboo Mohanund Goopto, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gurbetta division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen, or until further orders.

Mr. George Stewart Park, C. S., is allowed furlough from the 30th November to the 9th December 1875, in extension of the furlough granted to him under orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Park is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

The 13th January 1876.—Moulvi Azhurul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Gopalgunge division of the Sarun district.

Captain William Leycester Samuells, Acting Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to proceed on furlough. Moonshee Neamut Ullah is appointed to act temporarily as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Manbhoom during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Raie Churn Ghose or until further orders. Moonshee Neamut Ullah is vested with powers under Act X of 1859 for the trial of petty rent suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to gazette the following appointments of officers attached to the Behar Mounted Rifles:—

Lieutenant J. J. Macleod to be Captain, *vice* Captain L. Hudson resigned. Serjeant A. A. R. Edwards to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. J. Macleod, promoted.

The 14th January 1876.—Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. L. B. Roberts, Assistant Settlement Officer, Southal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th December 1875.

Mr. F. G. Millett, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pooree is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment at Pooree.

The 15th January 1876.—Moulvi Syed Obeedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in Charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore district, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore district.

The 17th January 1876.—Mr. T. D. Moran is appointed to be a Deputy Collector in the Julpigoree district for employment on the resettlement of the Dooars.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. H. C. Richardson, District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr. T. E Coxhead, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act until further orders as Political Agent, Hill Tipperah.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

As Head Clerk conversant with account and good Arithmetician, permanent post. Salary Rs. 50 monthly with yearly increment of Rs. 4 till Rs. 70 is obtained. Aply and send copies of testimonials to

THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER IN CHARGE,
No. 5 Mohanuddy Division, Darjeeling.

BIRTH.—Mookerjee—at Mymensing on the morning (1-50 A. M.) of the 10th January 1876. The wife of Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of a son.

CHAROO SILLA NATUCK
The New Book

Will be had at Sanscrit Depository, Canning Library China Bazar and the house of Babu Chandra Coomar Mullick No. 84 Lower Chitpore Road. Price One Rupee Postage A. 3.

নূতন পুস্তক।
যৌবনে যোগিণী।
(ঐতিহাসিক দৃশ্য কাব্য।)
শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।
সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে, কলিকাতা ৫০ নং গ্রেষ্ট্রীটে ও প্রভাকর যন্ত্রালয়ে প্রাপ্তব্য। মূল্য ১) টাকা ডাক মাশুল ৵০ আনা।

NOTICE.

বাঙ্গালা ও মধ্য শ্রেণীর ইঙ্গরাজী বিদ্যালয় সমূহের নিম্ন শ্রেণীস্থ ছাত্রদিগের শিক্ষার উপযোগী পাটীগণিত প্রবেশিকা নামে একখান ক্ষুদ্র অঙ্কপুস্তক প্রস্তুত করিয়া প্রকাশ করিয়াছি। মূল্য ।৵০ ছয় আনা।

কলিকাতা নর্ম্মাল বিদ্যালয় ১৫ই পৌষ সন ১২৮২ সাল। } শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

ভারত উচ্ছ্বাস।
(যুবরাজের ভারতবর্ষে আগমনোপলক্ষে)
প্রসিদ্ধ কবি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নবীন চন্দ্র সেন প্রণীত
মূল্য ৵০ আনা ডাক্‌মাশুল ১০ আনা
ষ্টানহোপ যন্ত্রে ও ক্যানিং লাই ব্রেরীতে প্রাপ্তব্য।

WANTED.

An Overseer for the Road Cess Works of Tipperah. Consolidated pay Rs. 110 per month; climate of the excellent Applications to be sent in before the 31st instant. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualification from the Principal of the Presidency College or from a competent Engineer officer of Government.

Also a Draftsman pay Rupees 35 per month.

KHETTER NAUTH BHUTTACHARJEE,
District Engineer of Tipperah.

COLLEGE REUNION.

1876.

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